



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

in British Columbia and the tardier evolution of order and law in the American territories are traced in the final chapters.

The monograph is based in part upon manuscript sources and upon interviews with pioneers, and has doubtless preserved much information that might otherwise have been lost. It is an interesting as well as careful piece of work, and contains not a little material that is of value to the economist as well as to the historian.

E. L. BOGART.

VERMANT, R. and DE ZUTTERE, C. *Enquête sur la pêche maritime en Belgique*. (Brussels: Lebègue & Cie. 1914. Pp. 596. 4.50 fr.)

VULTE, H. T. and VANDERBILT, S. B. *Food industries; an elementary text-book on the production and manufacture of staple foods*. (Easton, Pa.: Chemical Pub. Co. 1914. Pp. viii, 309, illus.)

WAUGH, F. A. *Rural improvement*. (London: Kegan Paul. 1914. 6s.)

WEED, C. M. *Crop production; an agricultural text for schools*. (New York: Heath. 1914. Pp. 246. 75c.)

Cotton facts. 1914 edition. (New York: Shepperson Pub. Co. 1914. \$1.)

Fourth annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Mines to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1914. (Washington: Dept. of the Interior. 1914. Pp. 101.)

The production of coal and coke in Canada during the calendar year 1913. (Ottawa: Dept. of Mines. 1914. Pp. 40.)

Report of the departmental committee on agricultural credit in Ireland. Cd. 7375. (London: Wyman. 1914. 4s. 8d.)

Report of the Welsh Land Enquiry Committee. (London: Wyman. 1914. 1s.)

Manufacturing Industries

The Tinsplate Industry. A Study in Economic Organisation. By J. H. JONES. (London: P. S. King and Son. 1914. Pp. xx, 280. 7s. 6d.)

In this monograph a welcome addition is made to the rather meager literature on the economic aspects of specific industries. There are chapters dealing with the technique of production, the history of the industry, and the effects of American tariffs upon the American and the Welsh tinsplate manufactures, but the writer concerns himself mainly with the problems of industrial organization and with the manner in which the industry has been carried on in South Wales.

Starting with the causes which brought about the localization

and concentration of production, the author gives a comprehensive account of the gradual change in methods of making and marketing tin plates and in ways for regulating the relationship between employers and employees. Mr. Jones then analyzes the movement towards combination. He discusses the present tendency towards "vertical integration," *i.e.*, the interlocking of interests of steel and tinplate manufactures, and forecasts the probable relations of the two. After this he reviews the various stages through which labor organizations have passed, from the first union, which was merely a strike organization, weak in numbers, to the present time when tinplate workers are among the best organized in the kingdom, over 99 per cent of them belonging to unions.

Mr. Jones takes issue with those who attribute the prosperity of the Welsh tinplate industry in recent years to the dumping of German, American, and Belgian steel bars upon the English markets. His discussion is rather involved and not very conclusive. On pages 157 and 158 he gives many reasons why he considers that the prices of the imported bars were not so cheap relatively to the home product as they appeared to be. Whether he refers to the prices of the home product before or after dumping is not made clear. On page 159 he states that because of dumping the local steel manufacturers were often forced to reduce the prices of their own bars very considerably; and on page 161 he admits that the destruction of the bar monopoly was undoubtedly an advantage to tinplate manufacturers, but an advantage, he adds, purchased at a considerable cost. The prosperity of the tinplate industry, according to him, was due to the increased use of tinned food, etc.; what the "etc." stands for is not suggested; perhaps under the increased use of tinned food the author refers only to the domestic trade of Great Britain, and the etc. covers the expanding foreign markets outside of the United States.

It is difficult to reconcile the various statements of Mr. Jones concerning the effects of a rise in the price of tin plates upon the industries using them. On page 19 he asserts that even a considerable change in the cost of the tin case will not affect the price of tinned goods sufficiently to influence sales to any considerable extent. On page 78 he states that the American canning industries suffered heavily from the increase in duty on tin because the canners were not able to shift the duty upon the final consumers.

Concerning the effects of the duty on tin upon the export trade of the United States, the writer says on page 79 that this duty placed Russia and Burmah in a better position to compete for the petroleum markets in the East; on the following page he contradicts himself by stating that large firms in the United States, such as the Standard Oil Co., probably benefited from the duty; "since they enjoyed the rebate on re-exported plates they were as well off as they had ever been."

Mr. Jones, in his statistical data, refers to individual years. This relieved him from the necessity of calculating averages for three, five, or ten-year periods; but it is doubtful whether such a method of handling statistics is conducive to an accurate knowledge of tendencies in the development of an industry.

SIMON LITMAN.

University of Illinois.

NEW BOOKS

GREINER, F. *Die Wirtschaft der deutschen Gaswerke.* (Munich: R. Oldenburg. 1914. Pp. 61. 3 M.)

MOORE, A. S. *Linen; from the raw material to the finished product.* (New York: Pitman. 1914. Pp. 132. 75c.)

The transactions of the annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers held at Boston, Mass., April 29 and 30, 1914. (Boston: The Assoc. 1914. Pp. 420. \$5.)

Transportation and Communication

The Express Service and Rates. By W. H. CHANDLER. (Chicago: LaSalle Extension University. 1914. Pp. v, 340.)

This is a book of practical information on the service offered by express companies. Although prepared, in one view, for use as a text in courses on transportation, it will prove of great value to all regular users of the express service, and, for that matter, to express agents who wish a comprehensive knowledge of the express transportation service as now organized and of the way to use or render this service most intelligently.

The author is now assistant manager of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association in New York. Formerly he served in a similar capacity with the Boston Chamber of Commerce. During the recent investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission into express rates and practices, he had an active part in preparing the case for the shippers. His experience has thus given him opportunity to study those things about express trans-